OPPOSING CONFIRMATION.

TWO FLORIDA NOMINATIONS DISCUSSED IN SECRET SESSION.

THE SENATORS FROM THAT STATE LEAD THE ATTACK-THE ADMINISTRATION DEFENDED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) hington, March 28.—The senate spent four or urs this afternoon in secret session, trying un-nily to dispose of two Florida nominations have been pending for the last three or four. The officials whose confirmation has been layed so long by an increasing series of charges and lections on the part of the Florida Senators are the ited States District Judge, Charles Swayne, and the d States District-Attorney, Joseph N. Stripling, of the Northern District of Florida.

e troubles in the northern counties of Florida culminated recently in the murder of United Deputy Marshal Saunders are still fresh in body's mind, and it will be enough to say that ame open hostility shown by the white Demo-of Northern Florida to all the other appointed the present Administration is the controlling motive the attempt made by Messrs. Call and Pasco to ay, and, if possible, to defeat the confirmation Judge Swayne and District-Attorney Stripling. of the specific charges brought against the two ctisans," "with intense prejudice against the peo-of Florida," which prejudice, to quote Mr. Call, pens, in the case of Judge Swayne, to a "feeling natred to the people of the Southern States." Mr. er charges that Mr. Swayne has been a citizen

msiderable practice or experience as a lawyer."

The attack upon the nominees this afternoon was
i, naturally, by Mr. Call himself, who had just reant over all the old complaints with his usual rheal amplification. His colleague, Mr. Pasco, backed ections in the name of Florida Dem itors Pugh, Coke, Vest and George, the ers of the Judiciary Committee, also confirmation, that would displease their

mends in Florida.

actor Edmunds, the chairman of the Judiciary intee, showed how trifling and misleading were ccusations brought against the two officials, and I the real motive of the opposition their to it the settled hostility of the Florida Bourbons the recent Federal appointments. Senators Hoar Vilson, of Iowa, of the Judiciary Committee, took oor in succession in support of the nominations were followed by Senators Spooner and Chandler, warmly defended the course taken as to appoint in Florida by the Administration. Senator Quay, was on a vacation in Florida when the Saunderig was committed, and who has just returned, made an effective speech in favor of confirmation, lebate was exciting and at times bitter, but it so long that when a vote was taken there were nough Senators left in the building to make a m. The nominations had to go over consely. They will undoubtedly be confirmed at the executive session by a party vote.

TWO MORE REPUBLICANS TO BE SEATED. COMPENSATION AWARDED FOR GRAVE CRIMES

Washington, March 28 (Special).-The House Committee on Elections to-day decided to recommend to the House the seating of McDuffle, the Republican contestant for the place now occupied by Turpin, of the IVth Alabama District, and Waddill, the Republican contestant for the seat now occupied, under a fraudulent title, by Wise, of the IIId Virginia District. It is the recentled that the result in the learner of the seat of the IIId Virginia District. to be regretted that the result in both cases was ob-tained by a strict party vote. Of course the Southern emocratic members of the committee feel compelled ways to defend the tarnished titles of the benede, and for years have kept the South sub tantially solid; they cannot very well do anything But it is not pleasant or encouraging to see ern Democrats, like Maish, of Pennsylvania, and Outhwaite, of Ohio-men who dare not stand up the voters of their own districts and attempt logize for much less defend, Alabama or Vir or South Carolina or Mississippi Democratic election methods and practices—to see them meekly and willingly follow and obey their Southern masters. It may be that they have privately whispered threats of the committee did not try to defend Wise's ent title; they agreed to stand on a declaraof confession and avoidance. It was a scheme-a trap probably invented by the rewd and able Crisp-but the Republican members the committee had no idea or intention of walking

to go even as far as they did may seem to be something of a mystery when compared with their solid defence of Turpin, of Alabama, who is an amiable gentleman, whose title is stained with violence and with ed of Republicans slain at the po party friends and supporters, as well as tarnished by frauds and thefts as gross as they were vile. The mystery disappears with the mere statement of the on as Waddill and his friends discovered that it was the purpose of the Democrats by ol ctive tactics at the polis virtually to deprive a and qualified Republican voters, more of less, of an opportunity to deposit their votes, they organized a "side election" by opening polls in charge of sworn officers, and under all the forms of law, at which rs, and under all the forms of law, at which blicans who had been disfranchised could deposit ballots. Poll lists were made, which, after duly certified, were sealed up with the ballots to boxes, and the latter were deposited in the day of an onicer of the United States District. Waddill produced these boxes in his contest and returns became a part of his testimony. Thus de virtually by forethought and knowledge adopted put into operation an important principle cond in Mr. Lodge's bill lately introduced in the

e minority of the Elections Committee now de-the House to disregard principles and precedents i have been repeatedly approved by Democrats, il as by Wing and Republican Houses in the past, Icelare that Judge Waddill shall be deprived of and declare that Judge Waddill shall be deprived or the fruits of his well-earned victory, not because there is not adequate proof that he received a majority of the votes actually east, but because some 700 of said votes were not deposited in certain ballot boxes access to which was denied to hundreds of qualified Republi-can voters by a gang of Democratic conspirators. The facts in the McDuffle-Turpin case, as well as in the Waddill-Wise case, have been recently and fully set forth in Washington dispatches to The Tribune.

THE CENSUS OF THE CHINESE.

Washington, March 28.—The Senate Committee on Census to-day concluded the hearing upon what is known as the "Chinese Census" bill, a delegation from the Pacific Coast appearing in support of the measure.

Mr. Morrow, of California, author of the bill, stated
that the present legislation was not efficient to keep the Chinese out. He said legislation was necessary to keep out Chinese merchants as well as the laborers. There is no business inducement to bring them, now that the immigration of laborers is shut off. Senator Wilson-Supposing this bill were enacted into law, would the adoption of similar restrictions by

hins be acceptable to the people of the Pacific Coast! Mr. Morrow—Yes, sir; that is precisely what we are demanded for the last twenty-five years. Ameriare now practically shut out of China; they are tted to a few ports, and can go into the interior to certain described districts. There are only icans in China, all told, merchants, mission

Hale-Does the trade of the Pacific Coast

form of a substitute for the eighth section of the Chicago bill:

That said Commission (the one appointed by the President to have general charge of the World's Fair) shall provide for an international celebration at the Capital of the United States in October, 1892. That the plan of said celebration shall include the crection of a statue of Christopher Columbias, to be unveiled with appropriate civic and military ceremonies, at the city of Washington on the 12th day of October, 1892, which ceremonies shall be preceded by a grand review of the navies of the world, first in New-York Harbor, and second at Hampton Roads; the crection at the Capital of the United States of a memorial hall suitable for said ceremonies on the 12th day of October, 1892, and also suitable for inaugural receptions, international conventions and for statuary and portraits of distinguished Americans.

That the President of the United States especially invite the Presidents of the eighteen American sister republics, the King of Italy, the Queen of Spain and the Presidents and reigning sovereigns of all other nations to visit the United States in 1892 and join with him in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of said statue of Christopher Columbias.

That on the completion of said ceremonies at the Capital of the United States the foreign representatives and guests be invited to visit Chicago and join in suitable ceremonies in dedication of the buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mr. Daniel is a member of the Senate World's Fair Committee, and his amendment will undoubtedly meet with a good deal of favor among the Eastern Senators and Representatives.

with China increase?

Mr. Morrow—It does not. The San Francisco Chamer of Commerce has considered this matter, and the nerchants interested are willing to risk their trade with China upon the passage of this bill.

Mr. McKenna, of California, said this bill concludes he policy of the Scott Exclusion act. Representative liggs, of California, stated that the people of that tate demanded the passage of the bill. Representative Clunic and Schator Mitchell supported the bill-seneral Foster stated that communications on file in he State Department, from missionaries in China, how that the whole country is open to Americans.

A NEW METHOD OF SELECTING POSTMASTERS. NEW METHOD OF SELECTING POSTMASTERS. Washington, March 28.—Representative Lodge, of stachusotts, to-day spoke before the House Comttee on Postoffices and Postroads, in favor of his to cause the appointment of fourth-class postaters by the Postmaster-General upon reports made the inspectors of the Department. It has been possible, he said, for the Postmaster-General to cet these postmasters, so that by an unwritten talmost inviolable law they have been selected by the Congressmen of the party in power for political reasons, butiness considerations being a secondary quadification. Improvement in the service, however, was the most important point in favor of a change; but the real evil was the practice which compellet Congressmen to discharge duties which they were never intended to perform.

NOMINATED BY THE PRESIDENT.

ington, March 28.—The President to-day sent enate the following nominations: w Hero, Assistant United States Treasurer at

Drave, Pittsburg, Penn.; Rezin A. Maynard, Grand

CASUALTIES OF THE WAR. STATISTICS OF INTEREST IN CONNECTION WITH

PENSION LEGISLATION.

over sixty-two years of age, and grants increase

NOVEL DAIRY METHODS:

of Stockholm, Sweden, a well-known authority on dairy matters, accompanied by F. K. Moreland, of

dairy matters, accompanied of ogdensburg, N. Y., appeared yesterday before the Department of Agriculture. Secretary Rusk, Assistant Secretary Willett and Professor Wiley listened

with marked attention to the description of an

interesting Swedish dairy process. The process, ex-

plained by Mr. Wahlin, for the preparation of food

products from skimmed milk and whey, is essentially

repnet, and heated to a temperature of about 180 degrees Fah., which produces a complete precipitation

in this state is used for supplying the nitrogen to

containing the milk sugar and any unprecipitated

albuminous matter, is evaporated to dryness and

pressed into hard cakes; these cakes consist chiefly of milk sugar. In order to make a food product

prated to dryness and pressed into hard cales, con-istin

nopolize all the pleasure, the profit and the instruction

to be got out of the proposed celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. He

is willing to let Chicago have the World's Fair if the "Windy City" capitalists can raise enough money by 1893 to fit out an exhibition, but he also proposes

that the East shall enjoy a fair share of the popular

entertainment and instruction to be derived from a sitting commemoration of the life and achievements

of the great discoverer. Mr. Daniel's plan is un-

folded in an amendment he offered to-day to the House World's Fair bill, which is now in the hands

of the senate Committee. By a clever stroke the Virginia Senator seeks to relieve the disappointed hopes of both Chicago's Eastern riva's, New-York and

Washington, while at the same time he reserves a

special spectacular feature of the commemoration for the benefit of his constituents of the Old Dominion.

It must be said frankly that Washington will profit most by his project, if it be grafted on the original celebration scheme by the Senate, for the Capital will

get a statue of Columbus and a fine memorial hall. Here is Mr. Daniel's amendment in full, drawn in the

form of a substitute for the eighth section of the

This casein is collected and dried and

In are mixed in equal proportions, evap-

The skimmed milk is treated with an excess

two years of age who are not drawing a pens

Central: G. H. Chambers, Durbin: William Crosby, Forty Fort; Mrs. L. Weiland, Herman: M. Yenser, Mountain: J. S. Jack, North Enffalo: B. S. Avade, Ovid; C. M. Grosvenor, Scott; E. C. Morrell, Upper Provi-dence; J. D. Bausch, Werleys Cornet; T. Bartram, White House, and W. J. Chase, Thursa, N. Y. WORKING FOR IDAHO. Washington, March 28 .- Commissioner Raum, of the Pension Bureau, has prepared, with the aid of the War Department records, an interesting statement of the casualties of the War of the Rebellion, and . * .ther

EFFORTS OF REPUBLICANS TO SECURE HER ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

DISFRANCHISEMENT OF MORMONS-THE VARIED

RESOURCES AND WEALTH OF THE STATE. Washington, March 28 (Special).-Idaho follows There now seems to be a fair probability that July 1, 1805, less deaths and descritons, 1,702,000; survivors July 1, 1885, less deaths and descritons who were July 1, 1885, less deaths and descritons, 1,702,000; survivors July 1, 1805, who, because of wounds and other disabilities, were subject to a higher rate of mortality, the bill for the former Territory will pass the House before the end of April, and that the Senators and Representatives from both the new States will take seats on the same day-December 1, 1890. The equal to twelve years' shortening of the expectation of tife, 831,000; number surviving July 1, 1890, who are probably subject to the ordinary life tables, 831,080; number surviving July 1, 1890, who are subject to greater deals rate, 415,000; total number of survivors July 1, 1890, 1,246,089; number of survivors on the pension rolls January 1, 1890, 373,102; survivors not on the pension rolls January 1, 1890, 872,087; number of invalid claims pendreport on the Idaho bill was submitted to the House, ogether with the "views of the minority," two days January 1, 1890, 873,102; survivors not on the pension rolls January 1, 1890, 872,987; number of invalid claims pending January 1, 1890, 182,955; number of invalid claims on rejected files January 1, 1890, 99,878; number of widows' claims pending January 1, 1890, 74,223; number of widows' the new State, which was adopted in November, 1889, claims on rejected files January 1, 1800, 74,223; number of widows' of dependent mothers and others on rejected files January 1, 1890, 9,414. members cling with desperate tenacity to their defen of the appropriation which will be required for the fiscal year 1891 to meet the expenditures of the Morrill bill, which provides for a service pension of \$3 per month to all honorably discharged Union soldiers ever, they protest in nearly every page that they are as bitterly opposed as anybody to the institution of polygamy, which, of course, ought to be suppressed, but in some different and better way-always in some placed on the rolls at \$96 a year the amount would be \$7,727,328. It is also shown that there are 25,642 rovision is substantially a re-enactment of the Terri-

be \$7.727,328. It is also shown that there are 25,642 pensioners sixty-two years of age or over who would be entitled to an increase of \$3 67 per month, amounting to \$1,129,273. The probable number of widows who would be entitled to pension under the hill is given as 30,263, amounting for the year to \$3,769,248, making the total cost of the service feature of the bill for the year \$12,625,849. The number of survivors not included in this calculation who will arrive at sixty-two years of age during the eighteen years next following 1891 is given as 577,208. If pensioned at the rate of \$8 per month the aggregate for the eighteen years would be nearly \$55,000,000. Commissioner Raum, in a letter to Mr. Morrill, says: "Every provision of your bill commends itself to my judgment as wise and just, and it seems to me that it will not impose a burden upon the country of which the people will complain." It is significant that the constitutionality of that law was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the Field at the very time when the constitutional prodecision of the Supreme Court did not weigh a feather in the minds of the eminent constitutional lawyers who compose the minority of that committee. These exalted men are William M. Springer, of Illinois Charles E. Mansur, of Missouri; George T. Barnes, of Georgia; J. E. Washington, of Tennessee, and C. B. Kilgore, of Texas. It is good to feel and know that such firm and alert patriots safely guard "the muni-ments of freedom" in the National Legislature, or at least try to do so.

FOOD PRODUCTS PREPARED FROM SKIMMED On the Mormon branch of the subject the House Committee, among other pertinent observations, ha March 28 (Special) .- Professor Wahlin,

Constitution which debars a good citizen, or one entitled to the franchise, from exercising political privileges. If the Mormons, or any other persons, belong to an organ-ization which teaches and encourages acts defined by law to be crimes, they should not be intrusted with the the Mormon Church abandons its ism had become so great in that Territory

No act could more clearly indicate the high char acter and patriotism of the people of Idaho and their qualification for self-government than the solemn and unanimous embodiment of this clause in their Conof the population, so there was no danger of their olitical control of the State. Under the Con stitution for the State of Idaho they cannot become the political balance of power as long as they advocate acts repulsive to law, order and morality, and in this way their corrupting influence is destroyed in political affairs. It is believed by the committee that in Idaho, at least, they will place themselves in accord with American institutions and sentiment in order to en joy the privileges of American citizens.

ntative Dorsey, of Nebraska, who drew eport of the committee, is entitled to great credit for that able and instructive document. Among the in-teresting facts and reasons set . 'h in behaif of

substances. Indeed, some invalids find these substitutes more healthful than the beverages themselves. It is stated that in Sweden the price of skimmed ntilk has been increased by the above process from 2 to 6 cents per gallon. Apparatus is furnished which dairymen can use for the production of the dried product, which can be sent to a central house for manufacture into the proper kind of food products.

The products appear to have good keeping qualities, some of those presented to the Secretary of Agriculture being two years old, and remaining apparently in a perfectly fresh state. By proper admixture with cotton seed and linseed cake this food can be made available for catile and horses, whereas, by the present method of feeding waste products from the dairy, only pigs are benefited. The process appears to be one which makes it possible to utilize what has been regarded as a waste product of the dairy, increasing its value and putting it in a form more suitable for consumption. more than twenty-seven years; the area of the Ter-ltory is 86,294 square miles, its ascertained population, 117,225; the intelligent, progressive character of its people, as shown by the rapid development of material and industrial resources. It appears that the area of the new State may be divided about as follows: Agricultural land, 16,000,000 acres; grazing and min-

productions and the agricultural report of the Territory for 1889;
Wheat, bushels, 4,000,000; oats, bushels, 2,014,800; barley, bushels, 1,150,400; carn, bushels, 47,400; free, 64,000; flaxeed, 55,5000; grass seed, 17,350; potatoes, 1,085,000; other vegetables, 838,350; apples, 277,000; pears, boxes, 29,850; peaches, 34,850; plums and pranes, 34,350; hay, tons, 435,740; grapes, boxes, 18,200; berries, baskets, 76,600. During the last ten or twelve years 25,000; to 40,000 fruit trees have been planted each year. They grow rapidly and bear abundantly. One of the great industries is stock raising, and on the grazing lands there were at a recent data 385,890 cattle, 123,840 horses, 2,480 mules and 447,024 sheep. Nature has been beautiful in her gifts of minerals. Up to date the mines of the Territory have produced \$157,720,002. Last year's production was the largest in her history, having reached the pretty total of 217,344,600, divided as follows; Gold, 83,204,500; silver, 87,504,500 lead, 80,440,000; copper, 835,600. Idaho now has some of the largest mines in the world.

in her history, having reached the press of the 217,344,600, dired as follows: Gold. \$3,204,500. silver, \$7,564,500 lead, \$6,490,000; copper, \$3,600. Idaho now has some of the largest mines in the world. Besides the precious metals she has an abundance of iron, sait, sulphur, limestone, marble, granite, sandstone and mice, and tin and cinabar in smaller quantities. Coal is known to exist in nearly every county, but the mines have not yet been developed.

There is a compulsory school law. Last year there were 434 public schools with 24,071 pupils of school age reported, the increase during the year being sixty-nine schools and 4,077 scholars. The total receipts for school purposes amounted to \$108,782, of which \$175,579 was expended. The estimated cost of the buildings used for public school purposes was \$344,500, an increase during the year of \$65,000. There are 100 church buildings, valued at \$220,500. The number of newspapers published is forty-one. The finances have been well and honestly administered, and the bonded debt is only \$146,715. The assessed valuation of taxable property is \$24,000,000, but as mines and lends not patented are not assessed, and as fully one-half of the improved farms—worth from \$10 to \$40 per acre—are not patented, a conservative estimate of the actual value of property is thought to be

Washington, March 28 .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered a resolution (which was agreed to) calling on the Secretary of the Treasury information as to the arrival and departure of Chinese at and from the port of San Francisco, and

as to the evasion or failure of the anti-Chinese laws.

A new anti-trust bill, introduced by Mr. Morcan, define and imprisonment, for any person or corporation to monopolize any article, the subject of commerce. with the intent to limit the supply thereof, or to control the selling price. Property conveyed from any State to another, in pursuance of an intention un-lawfully to interfere with commerce shall be liable to confiscation during or within three months after transportation. All contracts and agreements made in contravention of the act are declared to be vold. Persons injured by any such unlawful agreements shall have the right to recover three-fold damages. The act is made inapplicable to cases in which the trans

actions concern one State only, this being left for State regulation.

Mr. Daniel introduced a bill requiring that Amer-ican citizens shall have preference in employment upon public works and upon Government work let out by contract.

In the House, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Rivers and Harbors to send a sub-committee to New-York to examine the Harlem River improvement and such improvements in New-York Barbor as the committee may deem necessary. The House at evening session considered private pension

BONDS OFFERED AND ACCEPTED. Washington, March 28 .- To-day's bond offers aggre

4s, \$300, at 123; registered 4 1-2s, \$600, at 103 1-2; 4 per cents registered, \$2,500, at 123. All the offers were accepted.

A BILL REGARDING BROOKLYN BRIDGE EX-PENDITURES.

GIVING CONTROL OF ITS RECEIPTS TO THE FI NANCIAL OFFICERS OF NEW-YORK

AND BROOKLYN.

Albany, March 28 (Special).-Mr. Birkett, of Brooklyn, is responsible for the introduction in the Senate of a bill whose apparent object is to secure economy in the expenditures of the East River Bridge, by give exclusive control over them to the financial office

"The bill was drawn up by a party of old Brook-lynites," said Mr. Birkett, "who have no official con-nection with the Bridge. I don't really understand all the provisions, and disclaim responsibility for them." According to the title, the measure is to provide for the "disposition of the receipts of the New-York and crocklyn Bridge and for the maintenance thereof, and or the funding of the amount of the receipts used on Bridge construction account, and to apply directed to pay over all receipts from the traffic the Bridge and from Bridge property collected after December 1 to the cities of New-York and Brooklyn according to their respective shares within twenty-four hours after their receipt. The Boards of Estimate of both cities are also to provide jointly for the expense or maintaining the Bridge, and the Common Councils are to insert the amounts so provided for in their anrespective shares of the expenses, in like manner with their other expenses. The net receipts from the Bridge are to be applied to the payment of interest and in-stalments payable on account of the Bridge bonds, and any yearly balance remaining is to go to the general Within thirty days of the passage of the act, the

sed on account of construction since the opening of the Bridge, and certify it to the Mayors of the cities, after which Brooklyn may issue 3 per cent cities, after which Brooklyn may issue 3 per cent bonds for two-thirds, and New-York for one-third of the amount, less the sum of the receipts turned over to each city. The bonds are to be payable in lifty years or less. The proceeds of their sale are to be used to supply the deficiency, if any, in the sum set used to supply the deficiency, if any, in the sum set aside for the payment of interest on the Bridge bonds.

Mr. Jacobs introduced a bill providing that no railroad already constructed or hereafter to be constructed upon any of the circles or entrances to Prospect Park or across the Ocean Parkway shall employ any other motive power than horses, and that no railroad of any kind shall be operated on the Concourse lands or on Surfave., at Concy Island.

The Assembly Committee on Cities reported favorably to-day Mr. Martin's bill authorizing the city of New-York to expend \$250,000 upon the erection of a soldlers and Sailors' Monument.

THE PROHIBITION AMENDMENT BILL ASSED TO A THIRD READING IN THE SENATE

DESPITE DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION. Albany, March 28 (Special).-The reading in the Van Gorder's concurrent resolution for the submiss of the Prohibition amendment to the people evoked a particularly frank avowal of the Democratic attitude. Mr. Cantor coolly inquired whether it was intended to pass the resolution this year. Mr. Fassett suggested that the best way to find out was to put the matter

"Do you suppose," said Mr. Van Gorder, "that we'd have introduced it if we hadn't intended to pass

measures are introduced, especially on the Republishe, which it isn't intended to pass." "I assure you that this is purely non-partisan.

Well, you'll find that we don't consider it so," eterted Mr. Cantor, significantly. "The Legislature has played with this subject long enough. I am opposed to the submission of the amendment to the "What's the objection to it?" asked Mr. Erwin.

"The objection is that your action is a perfect farce You know as well as I do that there's not the slightes prospect that the amendment will be adopted. 1884 and 1885, when it might have passed, there no attempt on your side to pass it. But now, after every State in the Union but one has voted down the Prohibition Amendment, and that one is trying to repeal its adoption, you make a pretence of supporting

sheard, the invalid senator, whose pale face still bears traces of his long illness, arose and emphatically repudiated Mr. Cantor's assertion. "The statement he said, "as to the action of the Republican party is incorrect. We attempted in 1884 to pass the amend-ment in the House, over which I had the honor to and we were defeated by Dem

less its measures be beaten when it wants them to pass. It has played the baby act long enough in this matter."

"My mind does not work very vividiy at this time," said Mr. sheard, who spoke with effort, "but my recollection is that out of sixty-three votes east in favor of the amendment, only five were Democratic votes. But for the defection of a very small minority of the majority, the amendment would then have gone to the people. I rejoice that there is no such defection now."

Mr. McCarren, of Brooklyn, intimated that he should oppose the resolution because there are 1,000 men employed at mait houses in his district.

The Committee of the Whole having reported the bill to the Senate and recommended its passage, Mr. Canter moved to disagree with the report. The adoption of this motion would have killed the concurrent resolution on the spot, and this, of course, was what the Democrats desired. It was defeated, however, by a party vote of 15 to 10, and the report was adopted and the resolution ordered to a tilled reading. Mr. McNanghion, the faithful Democrat whose most influential constituents are the Rochesier brewers, twice shirked a vote on the Cantor motion and was not recorded either way.

A DISCLAIMER FROM GENERAL CURTIS. any, March 28 (Special).-General N. M. Curtis, of St. Lawrence County, informed the Assembly to-day of St. Lawrence County, informed the Assembly to-day that it was at his request that "The Albany Argus" and "The Albany Express" printed his speech in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, and that his bill had not been drawn up at the suggestion of any corporation. If it had been pressed just after the Court of Appeals had declared the Electrical Execution law (continuity). Court of Appeals had accurred the facts had no connection law constitutional, these two facts had no connection so far as he was concerned. He regretted that it had been thought that an electric light company paid for the publication of the speech, because he feared that the bill itself might be injured by this supposition. which, so far as he knew, was incorrect. It is probable that General Curtis's dealer that his speech should be printed coincided with the plan of the electric light company to have such a speech printed at its expense. Certainiy "The Argus" has not honored members. pense. Certainly "The Argus" has not honored members of the Legislature in this manner previously this session, except in the case of a few Democrats who made political speeches. This suspicion is strengthened by the fact that Mr. Hitt, of Albany County, whose friends own electric-light stock, made the motion in the Assembly that General Curtis's speech should be made one of the public documents of the year. This motion itself was extraordinary; the speech of no other member of the Legislature has thus been treated, although a good maily excellent speeches have been made. General Curtis also informed the Assembly that he has introduced a bill for the abolition of capital punishemnt for several years past; and that, therefore, his bill could not have been presented by him to meet any present energency.

PREAES OF A CHURCH ORGAN.

FREAKS OF A CHURCH ORGAN.

From The Albany Express.

The Friday evening service in the Temple Beth Emeth was an unisually lively one. Mr. Whittle and Mrs. shafer sang that beautiful duet, "Love Divine, All Love Excelling." It ceases in the softest planissimo, the chords on the organ carrying out the theme into the gentlest fading away of the harmony. The last notes of the voices were dying away, and Mr. Belden was weaving the thread of the music into the last soft chords, when out upon the solemn quiet of the house there rang a shriek of agony, a sonl-wrenching yell of about \$0.00-candle power, beginning in a low, mountful wall and rising seven or eight octaves.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE. | hole in front of the organ, with a solemnity and a dig-

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

REORGANIZING A WESTERN ASSOCIATION. Chicago, March 28 (Special).—The agreement of the organized Western States Passenger Association has been adopted by the former members, but does not be-come operative until it has been signed by the head of the passenger department of each line in the old The greatest doubt exists in regard to Wisconsin Central. General Passenger Agent Eckstein, of that road, insisted on the adoption of a clause allowing withdrawals from the association on sixty day-notice. On the refusal of the other lines to agree t this, Mr. Eckstein announced that he would not sign the agreement until he had consulted with President Colby. Another meeting is to be held April 4, to com-Colby. Another meeting is to be held April 4, to complete the organization, if possible. A resolution was passed by the meeting that each line should redeem all outstanding mileage and techets which would interfere with raising rates to the old basis, thus making clear the way for an advance next Thersday, in case the reorganization is effected. General Passenger Agent Eustis, of the Eurlington, was elected temporary chairman until the first Tuesday in May, when halloting will begin on a permanent chairman, in case all the lines sign the agreement.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY DEFENDING ITS COURSE Philadelphia, March 28 (Special).—An officer of the Lehigh Valley Railroad said to-day: "The position of the Lehigh Valley at the late conference in New-York should not have been a surprise, as it was advocate by that company last autumn. The Lehigh Valley, as a member of the Trunk Line Association, insists upon its right to make the same rates as are authoritatively made by competing lines in the association, and to select its own route to transport the ght. It has an established line of steamers best type between Buffalo and Chicago, and, the westward movement is much smaller in volum than the eastward, and as the boats are consequent than the eastward, and as the boats are consequently often obliged to run up with insufficient freight, even for hallast, the company holds that the situation demands that the company should carry its St. Paul business by way of Chasgo, rather than this business should be given to a competing line on Lake Superior, or that a part of its own theet should be diverted to that take. The course advocated was adopted last september, when the same issue was made, and did not result in the diversion from competing lines of any volume of business that they did or can complain of, nor did it disturb rates anywhere."

TWO SOUTHERN LINES CONSOLIDATED.

Philadelphia, March 28 (Special).—The Alexandria and Washington Railroad Company and the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Raliway Company have been consolidated under the laws of Virginia, the new company to be known as the Washington Southern Rallway Company, extending from the south end of the Long Bridge to a connection with the Richmond Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, which operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Compan Charles E. Pugh has been appointed general manage and J. N. Du Barry has been made president of the proper company.

A NEW WESTERN ROAD INCORPORATED. Springfield, Ill., March 28 (Special).—The Secretary State to-day filed articles of incorporation of the St. Clair, Madison and St. Louis Belt Railroad Company The capital stock is placed at \$300,000. The in-corporators and first Board of Directors are H. M. Hill, F. M. Horner, John McIntyre, of East St. Louis; George S. Drake and Alvah Mansur, of St. Louis.

THE ALTON TO LOWER A LUMBER RATE. Chicago, March 28.-The Chicago and Alton Road has given notice of a proposed reduction in the rate on lumber to 10 cents per 100 pounds from Chicago to Kansas City. The present rate is 13 cents. The reason given for this action is that some roads are applying the 13-cent rate from St. Paul to Southwestern Missouri River points, while others are manipulating the traffic from Chicago by paying com-missions. The Alton's notice will be considered at the meeting of the Western Freight Association next

THE MONTREAL BRIDGE BILL.

Ottawa, Ont., March 28 .- The Montreal Bridge assed the Railway Committee to-day, with amendments providing that the height of the bridge above the water shall be 170 feet, and that work must be begun within three years and finished within seven years. The capital stock of the company was increased to \$3,000,000.

REPORT OF THE CAR SERVICE ASSOCIATION. Chicago, March 28 (Special).—The Chicago Car Ser-lice Association's report for 1889 shows a pronounced necess in lowering the average detention of cars in oading and unloading. The average detention was formerly about seven days, now the average is 1.76 The earning power of the cars to the lines in the association has thus been enhanced million of dollars; 806,000 cars being handled last year Manager Moore has also devoted considerable time to the establishment of car service associations at other points, twenty-five having been organized in cities of the Middle and Western States.

TO PAY DIVIDENDS ON TWO EASTERN ROADS Boston, March 28 .- A dispatch to "The Herald" ent on May 1 on the Boston, Concord and preferred stock, and on the old Concord Railroad stock.

Boston, March 28.—The Wisconsin Central Rail-road Company's statement for February is as follows: Gross carnings, \$320,054; increase, \$85,522; net caraings, \$94,402; increase, \$05,890.

THE COMPANY NOT RESPONSIBLE. Russell Sage said yesterday that there was little undation for the report from St. John, N. B., that he shore Line Railroad was liable to have its property seized, or its charter forfeited, for smuggling. road was formerly the Grand Southern of New-Brunswick, and Mr. Sage became interested in it by the purchase of bonds. He said that a former general manager of the road had been guilty of violations of the Dominion customs laws, but that neither the company nor any of its property was lable to confiscation on this account. The manager had been dismissed several months ago.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN EARNINGS. Philadelphia, March 28.—The business statement of the orfolk and Western Railroad for February, 1890, shows Norfolk and Western Railroad for February, 1809, shows gross cathings of \$438,204 29, an increase of \$35,274 86 as compared with February, 1839; expenses, \$312,239 71, an increase of \$42,126 70; net carnings, \$120,034 58, a decrease of \$7,851 84. For the two months of 1890 ended February 28 the gross cambings were \$955,589 33, an increase of \$154,305 42 as compared with the corresponding period of 1839. Net carnings, 3518,411 71, an increase of

General Charles H. T. Collis, formerly Solicitor of Philadelphia, but more recently at the head of the well-known firm of Collis & Levy, has just accepted the position of superintendent of the Metropolitan Branch Agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Soctety, which is to be congratulated upon securing the services and having associated with it such a wellless satisfied himself that both the duties and the emoluments are satisfactory and congenial. As far as the public is concerned, it is gratifying to see in-surance companies reaching out to secure the services of men who have made their mark in other walks of life, and it is to be hoped that this example will be followed by kindred institutions. This is only another evidence of the enterprise of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in keeping pace with and offimes moving in advance of the necessities of the great business in which it is engaged. The Metropolitan branch Agency is now ably mahaged by Mr. Architald C. Haynes.

IS THE BEST GOWN THE CHEAPEST 1

ne Field's London letter in The Chicago News. As for myself, I have, in all my life (and I am aging fast) bought but one dress. I paid thirteen guiness for it. The estimable lady for whom I made the to utter, viz.: ""Its always cheaper to buy the best."
So far as I am concerned that heresy is expliced. What
I paid originally for that line dress hardly figures with
the money that it has cost to run it.
A naturally domestic woman no sconer becomes
possessed of a lovely gown than all of a sudden she
conceives an ambition to tread straightway the
brivolous round of Isshiomable society.
Hosiery, herchiefs, bonnet, gloves, shoes, and countless trifles must be purchased to match the seductive
garment.

E. A. MORRISON & SON,

IMPORTERS,

893 Broadway. 13 Kast 19th St.

Exclusive noveltles in Children's Gingham and Challie Dresses, Spring Coats and Suits.

Infants' fine wear of every description. Lace Caps, Wash Hats, Nursery Baskets, Cradles, Cribs and Rubber Bath Tubs are now on

EXHIBITION.

nisery but intermarital discord; and against its in

OBITUARY. JOSEPH HAY.

JOSEPH HAY.

Boston, March 28 (Special).—Joseph Hay died in this city to-day. He was born in Charleston in 1790. At the age of fourteen he became an apprentice of William Leveritt, the merchant who started the first furnishing store in Boston. Seven years later the young man began business for himself in the crockery and glass trade near the Old South Church, occupying the cellar of that building as a storehouse. Afterward Mr. Hay removed to Statest, where the firm of Hay & Akkins continued until the retirement of the scalor partner in 1850. Up to his ninety-fifth year Ms. Hay had never missed voting except twice. He was one of the two survivors of the city goyninety-fifth year Ms. Hay had never missed voting except twice. He was one of the two survivors of the city government of 1830. The house in which Mr. Hay died, in Eliot-st., was built for him in 1821, and he had since lived there uninterruptedly. Mr. Hay was connected with many local corporations and societies. He was one of the original stockholders and a director in the Fireman's Insurance Company and was also identified with the Sandwich Giass Company. He attended Holis Street Church for many years. His reminiscences of old Boston gave a charm to his conversation, and his genial way of looking upon his long life rendered his old age a source of pleasure to his family.

ORITUARY NOTES.

Carlisle, Penn., March 28 (Special).—John Martin, a well-known merchant and war veteran, died at his home near Chambersburg to-day, at the age of fifty years. He served six months in Libby Prison, and was prominent in

Republican politics.

Carlisle, Penn., March 28 (Special).—John D. Sollenberger, a large land owner of the Cumberland Valley, died of kidney disease in Letterkenny Township to-day, age seventy years. In politics he was an active Republican, and had held several important trusts.

REPUBLICANS AT WORK.

The Business Men's Republican Association of the II6 Association of the life Associ

orrolment lists. Among the speakers were John I. Brodsky and Mark Lanagan.

The enrolled Republicans of the KIIth Assembly District held their monthly meeting, which was largely attended, in Dry Dock Hall, East Fourthest, on Thursday Captain Isaac Konn presided. Two or membership were received. Speeches by George Hilliard, Daniel Kohn, Wil

ANNIVERSARY OF THE WHITE CROSS ARMY. Association Hall was crowded with young men lace

White Cross Army in this city. Besides the members and their friends there were present large delegations from St. Mary's and Grace lodges of the Knights of Temmade a pleasant address of welcome and said that in 1898 the army numbered 1,991 in this city. In 1889 it numbered 2,201, and it now numbers 2,400. He told of the meetings held and the publications issued during the year and said that the balance in the treasury of the army at the end of this year was \$124 51. A lecture was then given by the Rev. Dr. A. F. Schauffler, the superintendent of the New-York City Mission, on "Ruin and Rescue, or the Under Side of New-York City Life."

THE ACCIDENT TO FRANK PALMER.

A dispatch from Newport, published yesterday, said that son of A. M. Palmer had been accidentally shot in the rm, and that it might have to be amputated. The young on was Frank Palmer, son of William R., not of A. M. Palmer. He is about eighteen years old, and has training for the Navy since last summer.

FORECAST TILL 8 P. M. SATURDAY.

FORECAST TILL S P. M. SATURDAY.
Washington, March 28.—For New-England, snow, northerly winds, lower temperature; clearing wenther by Saturday; fair weather on Sunday.
For Eastern New-York, Eastern Pennsylvania and NewJersey, snow followed during the day by colder, clearing
weather; fair weather on Sunday; high northwesterly inds on the coast.

For Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina and count Carolina, colden, fair weather; fair weather on Sounday.

For Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, light snow, followed by colder, clearing weather; northwesterly winds.

Rivers—The Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers will rise.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Tribune Office, March 29, 1 a. m.-Cloudy, showery

weather prevailed most of the time yesterday, with light-ning in the morning, rather high winds at times, and at evening clear skies. The temperature ranged between 35 and 40 degrees, the average (10%) being 2% lower than on the corresponding day last year, and 3's lower than on Thursday.

In aid near this city to-day there will probably be cooler, fair weather, possibly preceded by a little rain or show.

HER EXALTATION DID NOT LAST.

From The Washington Post.

The lady of the house was cheerful, chatty, and good humored. A late personal experience which sha told was enjoyed by her small audience. She had not been feeling well, had been depressed and nervous, and somebody advised her to try Christian science. She cosulted a "healer," who informed her that she was not ill, depressed or nervous; that such states of feeling had no real existence; that she must lift herself into an exaliced atmosphere, keep herself in an elevated condition of mind, and thus free herself from these troubles, which were nothing more than the evidences of sin. etc. She was much impressed by this most spiritual doctrine, and returned to her home feeling that she had indeed been hitted into the regions of the beautiful and the good.

At dinner, surrounded by her husband and children, she continued in this transcendental state—as evidenced by her conversation—and thinks she might be there still had she not been rudely lowered to the level of common-place life by the remarks of various members of the family about the board.

"Mother, you seem absent-minded," said one of the boys.

"Mamma, you are hifuluten," chimed in one of the From The Washington Post.

boys, "Mamma, you are hifaluten," chimed in one of

From The Boston Post. mitting that he was the first discoverer of America, his discovery has not those clements of study and forecast and persistence in spite of the gravest obstacles that characterized the enterprise of the illustrious senoces. It might without injustice be said that while Leif's discovery was the accidental act of a hardy and adventurous navigator, the discovery of Columbus was that of the best science of his time; and although he expected to find India where he found America, his misrake in geography does not lessen the value of his undertaking.

Washington, March 28.—The following named fourth-class postoffices will be raised to the Presidential class April 1; Lawrenceburg, Ky., Freeport, Mc., Olivet, Mich., Forest City, Penn., Kutztown, Penn., and New-Cumberland, W. Va. Fourth-class postmasters were to-day appointed as

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

Washington, March 28.—After discussing the tariff chedules almost uninterruptedly for five hours or more

to-day, the Republican majority of the Ways and Means Committee has so far advanced with the com-pletion of its bill that the members express the opinion

that the finishing touches will be put on to-morrow and the fill laid before the full committee at the regular meeting on Tuesday. The carpet schedules consumed most of the time to-day. It was decided to put a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem upon im-

to put a duty of 40 per cent ad valorem upon importations of carpet yarns, with a corresponding compensatory duty for the manufacturers. The rate on the various grades, however, is not uniform, and the duty in some particulars is below 40 per cent. Apother important decision reached was the placing of nickel ores on the free list. There was an effort made to reopen the lead ore and hide duties, but the members are not so disposed, and say that these articles in the bill as reported will stand as at present, viz., lead ore dutiable under all circumstances at 1.12 cents a pound, hides free. The sugar problem is also considered definitely settled, and the bill as reported will be a compromise in this respect, the reductions made being equivalent to 35 and 40 per cent.

Washington, March 28.-The conferees on the Urgent Deficiency bill have reached an agreement